



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

Two democratic Senators have talked wisely during the current week, one, Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, when he said "it is rank injustice to ask the present generation to pay off any portion of the public debt," and the other, Mr. McDonald, when he said "the people ought to contribute to the support of the government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue they enjoy under its protection. In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation." On the success of these two principles depends in no slight degree the welfare and prosperity of this country. This generation suffered enough in creating the debt, and is too poor to pay it, while its payment by the next will be a mere bagatelle, owing to the increase in the wealth and population of the country. The gross inequality and injustice of the present system of taxation impose a grievous burden upon those least able to bear it, far by the system now in operation the poor man has to pay much toward the support of the general government as his rich neighbor, and the sooner it is abolished and an income tax, the fairest of all discovered modes of taxation yet devised, to substituted for it, the better it will be for the country and all its people, rich as well as poor.

Political ostracism in Maine can be carried to the extent of driving a man from his church, withdrawing the business from which he derives his means of support, and compelling him to give up his home and remove his wife and children to a tenement house, as in the case of ex-Governor Garcelon, and a poor man can be imprisoned there because he is not able to pay a debt to a rich neighbor, and yet the economy of neither the ostracism for political opinions sake, nor of the even more obnoxious statute, does not strike the republicans as at all cruel; but let a Southern community refuse to receive into its homes a northern man with no credentials and about whom nothing is known except that he associates with traitors of infamy with the negroes, or let a negro to whom imprisonment is no disgrace—on the contrary a comfort during cold weather—be whipped for stealing, and the "sectional ostracism" and "cruel barbarism" of the South are made to ring throughout the length and breadth of the North. The effect that mere geographical position has upon the opinions of republicans is one of the most remarkable things of this remarkable age—what is the sum of all villainies if done in the South, becomes the climate of human perfidy if enacted in the North.

While Mr. Parnell is in Paris in consultation with the communists his poor and suffering countryman who have been induced by his teachings to commit overt acts of hostility to the British Government, are being arrested and imprisoned in all parts of Ireland and terror and dismay have seized on those upon whom the hand of the law has not yet been laid.

If the negroes have bought as many tickets to the Inaugural Ball as reported, the completion of the assemblage will be decidedly dark.

**VIRGINIA NEWS.**  
Ger. Payne, of Panquiver, will not again be a candidate for the Legislature.

The farmers of Rockbridge county are complaining a good deal at the unpropitious appearance of the wheat. Since the disappearance of the snow.

The new National Exchange Bank of Lynchburg has been organized with Mr. James Franklin, Sr., as President and Cavellus Christian as cashier.

The Virginia Central Iron Company proposes during the spring to put on a force of 2,000 hands to push their mining operations now in progress about Riverview, Greenway and Stapleton, a few miles below Lynchburg.

In Campbell county, Saturday last, a young colored man became incensed at a reproval from his employer, Mr. Jenkins, a very old man, and struck him with an axe, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal.

The assessors' books have been received at the Auditor's office, in Richmond, from all the counties except Warren and one district in Accomac. It is stated that the depreciation of the value of real estate over that of the old assessment will be about twenty per cent.

Judge Hughes has written a letter to the editor of the Norfolk Landmark, giving his views of the recent sale of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad. He says the purchasers of this road are the owners or controllers of the Louisville and Nashville system, and that they bought it so as to have an outlet to the sea. He assures Norfolk that the charge will be to her great advantage, and that the new company will run the road in the interest of Virginia.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
The Albanian League has offered the Porte 20,000 men in the event of war.

The British cabinet has been discussing the proposals for negotiation from the Boers, which, although vague, are expected to lead to an amicable settlement.

Parnell announces that he will remain in Ireland when he gets back from Paris. At a meeting of the Land League in Dublin yesterday a letter was read from him urging the necessity of continuing the agitation, and, so far as the new laws would permit, the obstructive course in the House of Commons. Parnell says that but two courses are left for Irishmen, viz., forcible resistance or an extension of the agitation into England. He recommends the latter, and it was decided to hold over one hundred meetings in England to enlist the Democracy in the cause of the league. The new rules of the House of Commons were yesterday put in operation in silencing a Home Ruler member for irrelevancy.

A man named Reid, confined in the Brockville, Canada, jail for contempt of court, fell into a lethargy a few days since, which puzzled the physicians. His pulse beat regularly, and his breathing was easy and even. After remaining asleep for eighty-four hours, during which time there was no perceptible change in his condition, he suddenly died.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1881.

The Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard agreed this morning to report in favor of neither the Chesapeake nor the Chesapeake and Delaware route for the Chesapeake and Delaware canal this summer, but to add to the river and harbor bill an appropriation for a new survey. The indications are that the Choptank route will be the one finally selected.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon, Mr. Withers presented the report of the committee of conference on the free bridge bill, but objection was made by Mr. Ingalls who wanted to see the report in print, and it had therefore to go over.

The action of the House last night on the River and Harbor bill and the night sessions of the Senate which commenced to day show that both parties in Congress are doing all they can to prevent an extra session. The refunding bill will also pass, for even Mr. Bayard will agree to a 3 per cent. bond rather than let the bill fail.

The House to day passed a bill paying Mr. Frank Hurd \$2,000 for retreating counsel for the House and its Sergeant at Arms in the Halle-Kilbourne case.

A sub-committee of the House Pacific Railroad Committee reported this morning to report adversely upon the resolutions to investigate the charge that the Northern Pacific Railroad had mortgaged lands to which they had no title. In consequence of this Northern Pacific advanced one per cent. within an hour.

Both the Senate and the House this afternoon passed the bill for a free bridge across the Potomac, the text of which was published in this correspondence yesterday, and there is no doubt that it will receive Mr. Hayes' signature and become a law. By it the lessees are to receive \$85,000 for a fee simple title to the piers of the aqueduct and its approaches, and this they can not have without the consent of the Alexandria Canal Company.

Messrs. Goode and Harris have returned from Richmond, whether they went to attend the called meeting of the State Conservative Committee. The former reports the feeling among all the members of the committee as most hopeful. They thought it best, he says, to have a three month's campaign in order that the true inwardness of the Mahonites might be properly explained to the people. The impression was that a great change had taken place in the views of the voters, who particularly since the recent decision of the supreme court, have begun to realize that they have been deceived by the Mahonites merely for the latter's own advancement, and that with a little paying legislation elected, the State will have a government in which to trust its debt in 3 per cent. bonds, the creditors of Virginia would have no objection to receive that rate of interest on the full amount of the debt. It was also thought that while the Mahonites would carry with them a large proportion of the republican vote, the straight outs would maintain their position, and that their being three tickets in the field next fall, a full vote would be out, but that the conservatives would be successful, as the practical abolition of the capitation tax would be an issue in the campaign, and as the people in what are known as the black districts looked upon that in the light of certain ruin.

It turns out that Mr. Pelton's independentism means a bid for the position of Commissioner of Agriculture under the Garfield administration, for which place he is an applicant. Yesterday's session of the House lasted until nearly 2 o'clock this morning, and resulted in the completion of the river and harbor bill in committee of the whole, so that it was reported to the House this morning and passed. No change was made in the appropriations for Virginia.

Now that navigation on the Potomac has been resumed, the Alexandria canal aqueduct bridge has ceased to be a boatway, but the Alexandria ferry boats have become one. They, however, have not availed themselves of the public's new facilities to increase their fares. In this connection it may be said that while Baltimore is not to be commended for refusing the loan of its boats to clear a track in the Potomac, the government is not without blame, for it refused a request of the railroad company to open a passage way with dynamite, for no other than the red tape reason, that no appropriation had been made for that purpose. The ferry company did all that lay in their power to open communication as soon as possible, and, consequently, deserve and receive the thanks of the public.

After the passage of the river and harbor bill to day, the House took the bill appropriating the representatives in the House under the act, with the intention, on the part of the democrats, to pass it if possible.

The river and harbor bill as passed contains an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Mississippi from Cairo to the mouth, with a proviso that none of it shall be expended on levees that do not deepen the channel of the river.

The Military Committee of the House to day elected Gen. Geo. B. McClellan a member of the Board of Directors of the Soldiers' Home Association, vice General Lowe, of Indiana, recently deceased.

The Senate to day took up the funding bill at an early hour, and Mr. Voorhees made a long speech upon it, in favor of a 3 per cent. bond. Mr. Voorhees and Messrs. Wallace and Beck all voted in committee for Mr. Bayard's 2 1/2 per cent. bill, but have changed their opinions to suit the prevailing idea of the country.

A large number of Alexandrians availed themselves of the resumption of navigation to day to visit Washington, a pleasure from which they had been debarred since Friday last.

Work on the Long Bridge is progressing rapidly, and the engineer in charge says trains will be running over it by Monday next. The track on the north end of the bridge will be ready by to-morrow night. The railroad company paid \$500 to the tug boats for opening a track in the river to facilitate the work of repair to this bridge.

**NEWS OF THE DAY.**  
Senator Conkling arrived at Monitor yesterday, and had an interview of several hours with Gen. Garfield.

Dr. C. W. Chace is organizing local boards of health in all the counties of Maryland.

The remains of the late Hon. Fernando Wood left St. Louis last evening for Washington, where it is expected they will arrive on to-morrow morning.

Great damage to the stock-raising interest in the Western States and Territories will inevitably be one of the results of the long continued storms.

In 1879 Illinois produced one-fifth of all the corn grown in the United States, and, according to the latest advices, the crop of 1880 will bear about the same proportion to the corn crop of the country.

A number of leading members of the New York Chamber of Commerce have issued an appeal to the citizens of that city soliciting subscriptions towards the statue of Washington which it is proposed to erect in front of the sub-treasury building on the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, in that city, that being the identical locality upon which he took the oath of office on April 30, 1789, as the first President of the United States.

Judge Fitzhugh, of the Chancery Court of Richmond, has rendered a decision against the stockholders of the old National Express Company for half a million of dollars, each stockholder to pay a proportion according to the amount of stock held. The stockholders will be surprised at this draft upon them after a lapse of about fourteen years.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1881.  
SENATE.

Mr. Maxey, by direction of the Committee on Penitentiaries, gave notice that the House post route bill would be reported on Monday.

Mr. Morgan presented a memorial of the Alabama legislature for a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Tennessee and Warrior rivers Railroad. Road.

The following bills were favorably reported and placed on the Calendar:  
By Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Public Buildings, for a government building at Terre Haute, Ind.

By Mr. Dawes, for a fire proof government building at Columbus Ohio.

Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the best method of protecting innocent purchasers from the impositions practiced by the fraudulent vendors of patents and patent rights and report by bill or otherwise.

The conference report on an agreement upon the Senate bill for a free bridge across the Potomac at or near Georgetown, D. C., was agreed to.

After specially disposing of the routine business, the Senate resumed the discussion of the funding bill with the generally understood purpose of disposing of the bill to day, even if a night session be necessary for the purpose.

Mr. Platt spoke in favor of the 3 1/2 rate and the other features recommended by the Senate Committee.

Mr. Pugh favored 3 per cent. and Mr. Voorhees eulogized the greenback and advocated a provision to protect it from destruction in the operations of the bill.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
Mr. Field, of Mass., from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the contested election case from the 21st district of North Carolina declaring Mr. Kitchin, the sitting member, entitled to his seat. Laid over for further action.

Mr. Martin, of Del., from the Committee on Accounts, reported resolutions authorizing the payment of \$3,300 to Mr. Frank Hurd, of O., in full for all costs, expenses and fees to date as counsel in the case of Mr. Halle-Kilbourne vs. Messrs. J. G. Thompson, J. M. Glover and others. After a brief discussion the resolution was adopted.

The regular order having been demanded the Speaker announced the regular order to be the consideration of the amendments to the Liver and Harbor bill, which were agreed to in gross.

Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, moved to commit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report it back with an amendment confining the expenditure therein appropriated to rivers, harbors and streams within the maritime and admiralty jurisdiction of the United States.

The motion was defeated—yeas 85 nays 152. The bill was then passed—yeas 163 nays 54. Under the call of committees the following reports were made:

By Mr. Phelps, of Ct., from the Committee on Ways and Means: Relative to the bonds to be given by cigar manufacturers. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Johnson, Va., from the Committee on Military Affairs: Granting the use of certain lands at Fort Monroe for hotel purposes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Gantner, of Ark., from Committee on Private Land Claims: For the relief of Wm. McGarran. Placed on Private Calendar.

Mr. Singleton, of Miss., submitted the conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to the consideration of the unfinished business—the Appropriation bill.

Mr. Conger, of Mich., raised the question of consideration in favor of the Agricultural Appropriation bill, but Mr. Cox's motion prevailed—yeas 143 nays 93.

The appropriation bill having been taken up, Mr. Cox said that he had been asked on all sides to put an end to the discussion and to call the previous question.

Mr. Conger hoped that the gentleman would not do that. Frankly the republicans desired to consult together on this matter, and wished that the debate would run on until an opportunity was allowed for their consultation.

Mr. Cox replied that as his republican friends would not be satisfied with a vote on the bill, Mr. Conger objected to let the debate run on, but he gave notice that he would call the previous question on Saturday at twelve o'clock.

**Letter from Wyoming.**  
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
GREEN RIVER CITY, Wyo., Feb. 11.—This sparsely little town is inhabited by the most active and enterprising population to be found in this territory. It is the county seat of Sweetwater, has fine public buildings and is the centre of trade of a large section of country.

It is the starting point of the mail and stage line of the Wyoming Stage Company. Stages leave every day for the Sweetwater Mines, Fort Washakie and Shoshone and Banook Indian Agency, in the great Wind River Valley, one hundred and 50 miles north of this place. We have seen of the beautiful snow with us now.

It fell about the first of the month to a depth of about ten inches and has remained with us still. It was very calm when it fell, so it covered all the grass in the hills, and cattle have a hard time to find pickings now. The antelope also are having a hard time. Great droves are daily seen within good shooting range of town. Small boys from ten to fifteen years old are out killing them. One passed through the business street of our town yesterday. One drove within a mile of town, it is said, contains over 2,000 head. Our crack shots will not shoot them, as they are too thick and tame. One man yesterday killed three at one shot. One meat will not sell here; it is too common; wish you had a lot of it for your soup house.

Mountain sheep are the best hunting here, as they are very wild, and it is a hard matter to get a good shot at them. Two of our crack shots got six out of a band of seven head sometime ago, the largest one weighing near 200 lbs. and had a massive pair of horns. It was skinned whole and will be stuffed as an ornament for our parlour.

Now for a few items of our sister town, Rock Springs. Work in the coal mines here is being pushed to extreme limits, and all the miners are therefore well employed at good wages. The coal company owns extensive works at this place, and the best coal yet found in Wyoming is being mined. There are over 600 miners, including 300 Chinamen, employed in the mine, and the daily production is immense. The coal deposits in this region cover an area of many miles. The supply therefore is inexhaustible for generations to come, notwithstanding the large daily output. This section of Wyoming, which appears to the casual observer to be only a dreary desert, valueless and unproductive—the alkali and sage brush wilderness of Bitter Creek—is really the most valuable and productive part of the territory at present, the daily product of the mines being valued at many thousands of dollars.

Now for the redskins. A report of a new outbreak of the Utes is in circulation here, but it may be unfounded. However, it is known that the savages are insolent and carry "the chip on the shoulder." Colorado's band is in camp near the White river, and has recently visited the traders store at the military camp on that river. They have plenty of money and spend it freely. They are buying ammunition wherever they can, and are pronounced in their declarations that they will not leave their country, ridiculing the recent treaty made with the government. The commanding officer at White River being disgusted with their conduct, ordered Colorado and his Indians away from the camp.

**FLUG.**  
The Richmond State understands that the rumor that the Danville syndicate or combination proposed to make an upset bid for the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad is without foundation.

## Human Fiends.

Dan Graham and Ike Clarke, notoriously hard characters, who completed a term in the West Virginia Penitentiary last Saturday, arrived in Detroit, Michigan, Monday in the custody of officers, charged with participating in the murder of an old man named Anthony Miller, at Norris Village, near that city, three years ago. Their three confederates are serving out a fifteen years' sentence in the Michigan State Prison. The particulars of the horrible crime referred to in the above despatch are thus recited by the Cleveland Leader of Monday:

"Previous to the 21st of April 1878, there lived at a town called Norris, Hamtramck county, Mich., about six miles from the city of Detroit, two aged German farmers, both bachelors, Anthony Miller one of the two, being reported quite wealthy. The others name could not be remembered, but was a sort of companion and helper of Anthony. They house was quite removed from other habitations and in a rather lonely locality. On the night mentioned (April 21, 1878) five men came to their house and gained admission. They proceeded to rob the premises, but the occupants attempted to resist and in doing so were overpowered by the five. Miller was threatened with death if he didn't disgorge his treasure. This he would not or could not do, and was brutally shot dead on the spot. His companion, who could scarcely speak English was thoroughly frightened at the position in which he found himself, and when the five men turned their attention to him he was speechless with horror. They asked him where the money was. He tried to make them understand that he had no knowledge of its whereabouts. They threatened him with all sorts of tortures if he did not tell, but the desired answer could not be given. The old man did not know himself. Then a consultation was held for a few moments. At the end of it they seemed decided upon a course, and now a scene of bloodshed ensued was enacted. The old man's hands were tied tightly together, then his feet, and he was laid upon the floor. Red hot coals from the stove were brought forward. Again the victim was asked to tell the secret where the hidden wealth was stored. He could only cry out unavailingly in his agony. His bare feet were held in contact with the fire and his mouth gagged to prevent his cries being heard at any great distance from the house. After a few applications the gag was removed and he was asked again to tell. No answer came. Then the poor man's lips were burned again and again with the coals held to them, while his head was immovable in the strong hands of the robbers. Whether they then left of their own accord or were frightened away by the approach of some one was not remembered, but the dead man and his almost lifeless companion were left to the mercy of chance."

**Letter from Fairfax.**  
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
FAIRFAX, C. H., Va., Feb. 16, 1881.—Your correspondents from this little city have become so silent, that even the few incidents of interest transpiring are left to sleep unused, and even those published are so distorted or discolored that we are astounded by their announcement.

For instance, no such person as Mr. Mat Johnson and Miss Wiley reside here, nor within ten miles of here; yet, except as to locality, the facts are substantially as published, except the boasted knowledge as to an suit opposing the marriage and being the grantee of the property, which was wrong, the mother of Johnson having received the deed and will doubtless at the proper time reconvey—Thus for this Fairfax Court House sensation.

Under our constitution and laws carrying the same into effect, counties having less than fifteen thousand inhabitants only elect a clerk of the County Court, who becomes thereby clerk of the Circuit Court. By the recent enumeration Fairfax goes over 15,000 and is therefore entitled to elect a clerk for each court, whose term will begin on the 1st day of July next. The election for these places is likely to prove exciting. The conservative party will propose nominations for both, the advice of the readjusters to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. F. W. Richardson, the present clerk pro tem, is likely to have no formidable opposition for the clerkship of the County Court. The aspirants for the clerkship of the Circuit Court are numerous in number and all are without early training, so that for a time the court and bar are to exercise patience. If Mr. D. M. Chichester will consent to the use of his name he will in all probability be nominated as the candidate of the conservative party for the fast named place.

The readjusters are already busy nominating candidates for the Legislature. This subject has not been canvassed by our side, and for one I have never heard the name of a single man suggested; therefore all suggested reports as to names and prospects are entirely untrue.

There is some prospect of getting a paper started here, at least letters of inquiry have been received. What the outcome will be the future must develop.

We learn that that Gen. Hancock is determined to be at the inauguration. He hopes he will not frighten the enemy as did the report of Mr. Tilden's arrival four years ago.

**QUAD.**  
STATE CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE.—The Conservative State Committee met in Richmond yesterday, and was in session the greater part of the day. Absalom Kainer, of Augusta county, chairman, presided. Among the distinguished persons present were Hon. John Goode, Hon. John P. Harris, Hon. George D. Wise, and Connally E. Trice, esq., of South-west Virginia. Most of the members of the committee made a statement of the feeling existing in their respective localities in regard to the debt question and other issues that will be involved in the next canvass. A call was issued for a State convention, to assemble on August 4, for the nomination of a State ticket and the representation fixed at one delegate and one alternate in each city and county for every 200 votes, and fraction of 200 votes exceeding 100, cast in such city or county for the two Hancock and English electoral tickets at the late Presidential election; and all who supported Hancock and English are invited to participate in the election of delegates to the convention. Prominent members of the committee are emphatic in their expressions of the weakening of the readjusters' cause in many sections of the State, and great confidence is felt in the success of the conservative party in the contest this fall by proper management. Members of the committee say that the people are heartily tired of the agitation of the debt question, and earnestly desire a prompt settlement of the State's financial difficulties. The committee adjourned till to day.

**CHEAPER FARE.**—We see it stated that the Virginia Midland Company will, at an early day, reduce their passenger rates to three cents a mile. We hope that the report is true. It will be highly beneficial to the public, and consequently to the road itself. The last report of the Chesapeake and Ohio road showed an increase in receipts from passenger fares, even though the rate had been reduced from five to three cents. The reduction should be made by all means. And while we are on this subject we will say that the freight rates on the Midland road are too high. Our people have been led to believe that when the Midland road "came to its own" freights would be reduced, but they were mistaken. It will have to be done, however, and we presume that it will be, as soon as the new corporation gets into perfect running order.—*Charlottesville Jeffersonian.*

(The rates of freight here, we understand, been reduced and every facility will be offered for and every inducement held out to attract trade. In reference to passenger rates, it is understood a reduction is in contemplation that will be highly satisfactory, and that steps to that end may be taken at the meeting of the Directors some time next week.)

## Episcopal High School of Virginia,

NEAR ALEXANDRIA,  
L. M. BLACKFORD, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

Names of students distinguished in the Intermediate examinations, 1881:  
Note—The standard for distinction in examination is three fourths of the maximum. The names of those who obtained nineteen twentieths or more are indicated by a star; those whose answers were PERFECT, by two stars.

**SPELLING.**  
1st Rank.  
Bonner, \*Edmonds, Elliot, Helfenstein, \*Markell, Noble, O., Perkins, Potts, Shackelford, W. D. Smith, Jr., \*Sparrow, Talbott, Wilmer.

2nd Rank.  
C. M. Blackford, Jr., C. S. Davidson, Hampton, Jamison, C. A. Jones, W. H. Jones, Kemper, McKim, Powell, Walker, Walton, Wilmer.

**MENTAL ARITHMETIC.**  
\*Andrews, Armstrong, Baker, Bibb, \*C. M. Blackford, Jr., \*Bonner, H. Davidson, Jr., \*Edmonds, \*D. Farnest, R. G. Farnest, \*Hampton, Hays, \*Helfenstein, Kemper, \*Laophore, \*MacKall, \*Markell, Noble, O., \*Rawlins, \*Shackelford, Shutt, E. J. Smith, Sparrow, Talbot, Walker, \*Watkins, Wilkison, \*Wilson.

**HISTORY.**  
Second Grade.  
Charles M. Blackford, Jr., Lynnhurst; Charles G. Blake, Maryland; Winston Breesee, Baltimore; Robert G. Farnest, Albemarle; Charles A. Jones, Clarke; Frank H. Miller, Jr., Georgia; H. Herndon Nicol, Georgia; Frank E. Peggam, Baltimore, Md.; Lucius L. Kinsolving, Fairfax; Logan B. Shutt, West Virginia; William Sparrow, Alexandria; Ellis M. Talbott, Richmond; Robert M. Tarrleton, Baltimore, Md.; Walter J. Wilkison, Baltimore, Md.; St. Julien Wilson, Powhatan.

First Grade.  
\*John T. Bonner, Texas; \*Algernon C. Edmonds, Halifax; Wm. Geo. Elliot, Washington, D. C.; David Farnest, Albemarle; Edward T. Helfenstein, Maryland; Douglas S. MacKall, Fairfax; Edwin C. Markell, Maryland; Louis M. Rawlins, Baltimore, Md.; Alexander E. Walker, Wytheville.

**Ancient History.**  
William G. Bibb, Albemarle; Pelham Blackford, Montgomery; George Mathews, Louisiana; Richard B. Maury, Jr., Tennessee; J. Duncan McKim, New York; \*Edmund T. Perkins, Jr., Kentucky; \*Wm. D. Smith, Jr., Clarke; William H. Wilmer, Alabama.

**Second Modern.**  
\*Arthur B. Kinsolving, Halifax; Lucius L. Kinsolving, Fairfax; Charles L. Minor, New York; \*Robert C. Taylor, Baltimore, Md.; Edward H. Walton, Richmond.

**History of U. S.**  
Frank H. Miller, Jr., Georgia; \*Lyman B. Shutt, West Virginia; Ellis M. Talbott, Richmond; Walter J. Wilkison, Baltimore, Md.; St. Julien Wilson, Powhatan.

**ENGLISH.**  
Second Class.  
Lionel Barton, Norfolk; Logan B. Shutt, West Virginia; St. Julien Wilson, Powhatan.

First Class.  
Wm. Geo. Elliot, Washington, D. C.; George Mathews, Louisiana.

**GEOGRAPHY.**  
George C. Carter, London; Jackson H. Hays, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph P. Lee, Alabama; Frank H. Miller, Jr., Georgia; Logan B. Shutt, West Virginia; Ellis M. Talbott, Richmond; St. Julien Wilson, Powhatan.

**Third Class.**  
Charles W. Andrews, West Virginia; Hunter Davidson, Jr., Maryland; \*Algernon C. Edmonds, Fairfax; Henry C. Hampton, Washington, D. C.; Thomas C. Looney, Tennessee; J. Duncan McKim, New York; Thomas T. Powell, Richmond.

**Second Class.**  
Pelham Blackford, Montgomery; Wm. Henry Jones, Alabama; Douglas S. MacKall, Fairfax; William D. Smith, Jr., Clarke.

**First Class.**  
William G. Bibb, Albemarle; Edward H. Walton, Richmond.

**GERMAN.**  
Second Class.  
Charles A. Jones, Clarke; William S. O., Harrisonburg; William Sparrow, Alexandria.

**First Class.**  
\*John T. Bonner, Texas; \*Arthur B. Kinsolving, Fairfax; \*Robert C. Taylor, Baltimore, Md.

**LATIN.**  
Sixth Class.  
Frank E. Peggam, Baltimore, Md.; Logan B. Shutt, West Virginia; E. Jacques Smith, Clarke; Ellis M. Talbott, Richmond; Robert M. Tarrleton, Baltimore, Md.

**Fifth Class.**  
Lionel Barton, Norfolk; Wm. Henry Jones, Alabama; Douglas S. MacKall, Fairfax; Charles L. Minor, New York; H. Herndon Nicol, Georgia; Louis M. Rawlins, Baltimore, Md.

**Fourth Class.**  
Hunter Davidson, Jr., Maryland; Edward T. Helfenstein, Maryland; Mussoo L. Shackelford, Charlottesville; William H. Wilmer, Alabama.

**Third Class.**  
William G. Bibb, Albemarle; Algernon C. Edmonds, Fairfax; Edwin C. Markell, Maryland; J. Duncan McKim, New York; \*Edmund T. Perkins, Jr., Kentucky; Thomas T. Powell, Richmond; Edward H. Walton, Richmond.

**First Class.**  
Arthur B. Kinsolving, Fairfax; Lucius L. Kinsolving, Fairfax; Richard B. Maury, Jr., Tennessee; William D. Smith, Jr., Clarke; \*Robert C. Taylor, Baltimore, Md.

**GREEK.**  
Fourth Class.  
Hunter Davidson, Jr., Maryland; Mussoo L. Shackelford, Charlottesville.

**Third Class.**  
\*Algernon C. Edmonds, Fairfax; J. Duncan McKim, New York; Edmund T. Perkins, Jr., Kentucky; Thomas T. Powell, Richmond; William H. Wilmer, Alabama.

**Second Class.**  
Arthur B. Kinsolving, Fairfax; Lucius L. Kinsolving, Fairfax; Edwin C. Markell, Maryland; \*Robert C. Taylor, Baltimore, Md.

## MATHEMATICS

Sixth Class: [Practical Arithmetic.]  
Robert E. Lee, Jr., Fairfax.

Fifth Class: [Practical Arithmetic.]  
O. Herbert Farnest, Albemarle; Ellis M. Talbott, Richmond; Jesse Tyson, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

Fourth Class: [Practical Arithmetic.]  
Joseph T. Jamison, Texas; Frank L. Peggam, Baltimore, Md.; Louis M. Rawlins, Baltimore, Md.; Lemuel C. Shepherd, Princess Anne; Robert M. Tarrleton, Baltimore, Md.

Third Class: [Algebra.]  
Charles W. Andrews, West Virginia; William G. Bibb, Albemarle; William Geo. Elliot, Washington, D. C.; J. William Hamill, Baltimore, Md.; Henry C. Hampton, Washington, D. C.; \*Richard B. Maury, Jr., Tennessee; Charles L. Minor, New York; Mussoo L. Shackelford, Charlottesville; William Sparrow, Alexandria; William H. Wilmer, Alabama.